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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In obedience to the command of the Constitution, it has now become my duty to "give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge "necessary and expedient."

At first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous blessings which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to be offered to Him that He would continue to bless our great republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the commencement of the last Congress our countrymen have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our manufactures and staples have commanded high prices, and up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of *material wealth in rich* abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its most important interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactories suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties upon imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress, at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply painful, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot properly sympathize, though it may without the power to extend relief. It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? Former revulsions the same might be fairly attributed to a variety of operating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our present misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of seven hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which, from the very law of their nature, will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the constitution, when they gave to Congress the power "to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an *excessive and irredeemable paper currency*. They are not *responsible for the existing* reality that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver. It is of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the cost of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the exchangeable value of every man's property is diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution, which has now existed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been divorced from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State Banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present profit of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes in to coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true restriction, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can protect the public against over issues and ruinous suspensions. As a collateral and additional security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be to themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposites. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britian, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks in Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposites. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $5 ,349,838, of their circulation $214,778,822, and of their deposites $230,351,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposites. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow. Indeed such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie, either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation and deposites combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for four and a half, in 1857 it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposites; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposites.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere paper credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expension, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has conteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic maufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woollen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassment, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught

In the mean time it is the duty of the government, by all proper means within its power, to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent treasury, the government has not suspended payment as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837.—It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible, be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of this assertion Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint-stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issues and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State banks to expand the currency, to accomodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last bank

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil — If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposites; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking-institutions throughout the the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of back paper are so indentified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country.—If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection: if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposite and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest, as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain

Since the origin of the government we have been embroiled in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning.—In this respect, the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been most unfortunate of all; because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. Whilst, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither 'occupy or fortify, or colonize, or assume or exercise any dominion' over, any part of Central America, it is contended by the British goverment that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy as the date of the treaty; in fact, that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits. It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our government consented to violate its traditional and time-honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britian should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves. Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and spirit.

Under the late administration negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpose, if possible of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrasing complications between the two governments, may perhaps be well questioned Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British government.—That government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants "having been by a convention bearing date 27th day of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of the said republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutally engage to recognise and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of this convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, it was found that, whilst declaring the Bay Island to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras," it deprived that republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a seperate government of their own, with legislative, executive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection—thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that slavery shall not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognise and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila, Barbaretta, Helena, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the republic of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratifications of the convention of the 27th August, 1856, between her and Honduras, had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that government." Had this been done, it is stated that "her Majesty's government would have had little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording." Whether this would have been the effect; whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratifications of the British convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would, "in effect," have had "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British convention with Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions" which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocated; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French government have in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding, much to be regretted that two nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 3d March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States.—The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France; and let us hope that this exception may not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain, as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.

With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made, since the adjournment of Congress, towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war-frigate Ferrolana on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the mean time, whenever our minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objection that Congress have never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerse was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratification of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of the 3d July, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The 24th article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite; "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiation." These twelve years expired on the 3d July, 1856; but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the commissioner of the United States to effect these changes. Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our commissioner in conjunction with the ministers of England and France, but this was suspended by the occurrence of hostilities in the Canton river between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property. Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to proceed to China and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer Minnesota. Special ministers of China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurance received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time since bore so threatning an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Grenada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guaranty the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances, I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to declare that such acts are contrary [illegible]

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our government, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the administration of General Washington, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expidition within the limits of the United States, to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20th, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre-existing laws. Under this act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer Water Witch was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon, by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, a vessel-of-war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit — This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union.—This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regetted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so-called Topeka constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the territorial legislature had

omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention: and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people of Kansas themseves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty in my opinion, to make known their will, by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic insitution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in seperate districts. From this course it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be up n the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiment may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exist of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiments of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistible will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal af the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organiclaw for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally-ascertained majority of all their constitutients, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognising "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska—acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority af actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognised by Congress in different enactments. A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas not thinking proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner effect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provision of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and, I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential—Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles: and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character. Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty-three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with of without slavery." It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote.—They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery," and "constitution with no slavery." If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exisi in the State of Kansas except that the right of property in slavery now in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus satified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote "whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery." and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimative authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election: and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can present them from changing it within a brief period.—Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the Teiritory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States, and are now the property of their masters. The point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justic demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognised as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable.' This act provided for the appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be ex-officio superintendent of In-

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Democratic Pioneer.

J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
J. B. GODWIN & CO., Proprietors.

TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the entire interest of E. R. Quillin, in the *Democratic Pioneer*, the publishing department of the paper will hereafter be conducted by us. We solicit the patronage of the public, giving the assurance that all orders for printing of any description, entrusted to us, shall be executed with neatness and despatch.

M. V. GILBERT.
JOHN L. PALMER

The Pioneer will in future be conducted by J. B. Godwin & Co.

J. B. GODWIN,
M. V. GILBERT,
JOHN L. PALMER.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The members of the Democratic State Committee are respectfully requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Friday, the 8th day of January, 1858, to determine on the time and place for holding the next Democratic State Convention, and to take such other steps as they may consider expedient and proper to promote the Democratic cause in North Carolina.

The members of the Committee, in the order named by ths President of the last State Convention, are as follows: Wm. W. Holden, of Wake; James Fulton, of New Hanover; James H. White, of Gaston; Jesse A. Waugh, of Forsythe; Robert S. French, of Robeson; William A. Jenkins, of Warren; Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne; David Coleman, of Yancey; R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg; and Joseph Allison, of Orange.

W. W. HOLDEN, *Chairman.*

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. H. M. Shaw for a copy of the President's Message, also for a number of the Daily Globe.

GODEY for January is a superior number. Indeed it is by far ahead of anything that Godey has before attempted; and those of our lady friends who have not subscribed, should do so forthwith.

ELECTION OF VIRGINIA U. S. SENATOR.

R. M. T. Hunter has been elected by the Virginia Legislature to the U. S. Senate by nearly a unanimous vote. This is a deserved complement to a faithful public servant.

THE LETTER OF DUNCAN K. McRAE, ESQ.

It was our purpose to have given some little notice to the letter of Mr. McRea in this issue of our paper, but the Message has so curtailed our space that we are forced to postpone our remarks until our next

DEATH OF WHITMEL STALLINGS, ESQ.

A friend has kindly furnished us with a sketch of this useful and estimable man which we insert in another place. We had intended to have given a short biography of Mr. Stallings, but as it is so well done by our friend, nothing is left for us but to direct our readers to its perusal. It is a well earned tribute to departed worth.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We devote nearly our entire space to-day to the publication of this important state paper. Of its merits, we can only say at present, that it is every thing that was expected of the distinguished Statesman from whom it has emanated. Sound conservative, dignified, and firm, it will command the approbation of all whom party prejudice has not yet blinded to truth and justice. We shall notice it more at length in our next

THE NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In this place was opened on Sabbath morning for divine service for the first time. Its worthy and efficient pastor—the Rev. E. M Forbes, preached the opening sermon from the words in Hab. 2 chap. 20 verse, "The Lord is in his holy temple."

The discourse was characterized by the usual clear and earnest manner of the speaker, and listened to by a large and attentive auditory.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of the Thirty-fifth Congress met on Monday and organized without difficulty. A large number of members were present In the Senate, in the absence of the Vice President—J. C. Breckinridge,—the oldest Senator present Mr Bright, administered the oath to the new members. Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick of Alabama, was elected President pro tem. Senator Hamlin received the Black Republican vote.

In the House—James L. Orr of S. C. was elected speaker by a majority of 31-J. C. Allen of Illinois was elected Clerk. A. J. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, Sergeant-at-Arms; H. B. Hackney, of Virginia, Doorkeeper, and M. W. Cluskey, of Georgia, Postmaster. After adopting the rules of the last House with a single amendment, the House adjourned.

The President's Message was sent in to Congress yesterday, and the reading of it, it is supposed commenced about half past one o'clock.

☞ The communication of "W. B." shall appear next week.

. Correspondence of the Pioneer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: Congress is now fairly organized and the public business stands a good chance of being faithfully attended to.

But let me tell your readers something of the opening scenes. Sunday was one of those rainy days that compel people to remain in doors, and, from the dark and lowering appearance of the heavens, led one to believe that the following day would not be much better. Contrary to this impression, Monday's sun rose bright and glowing as ever, and the air was mild as early Spring. About 10 o'clock, the side walks of Pennsylvania avenue were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, on their way to the Capitol, and long ere the hour of noon, the galleries of the old House were densely packed with human beings. The Senate Chamber gallery was not so full as I have seen it; though it was but half-past eleven when I peeped in there, and did not remain long. I however noticed Mr. Biggs in his seat, with documents on his desk, and looking like a man that had come there ready for the important duties before him. I had the pleasure of seeing your worthy representative at Browns' hotel; both appeared in excellent health But let us return to the Representative chamber—what a crowd in the rotunda—some gazing in admiration on the beautiful paintings that adorn this place—some looking higher up to the panels over the various doors which are enriched by sculpture in bas-relief representing early scenes in our country, and historically familiar to every school-boy.—There is Penn making the treaty with the Indians; Daniel Boone and Indians; landing of Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock: and over the western door is the heroic Pocahontas saving Smith. But the groups around the paintings, are as different as are the subjects portrayed on the canvass.

There are several young ladies, and elderly ladies, in company with two gentlemen, who have the descriptive cards in their hands, and pointing out the different personages in Chapman's beautiful painting—"The baptism of Pocahontas." The eyes of the young ladies are rivited on the kneeling Indian maiden, who is dressed in the costume of the English ladies at that time, with a long white vail flowing from her head down her back; it is certainly a picture worthy of admiration.

Beside these stand another group gazing on Powell's painting of—"De Soto discovering the Mississippi"—with its rich, mellow Southern scenery—the rugged and bearded Spaniards with their artillery, and banners, and their priest and incense bearer in the act of planting the sacred emblem, the Cross—the tents of the Indians, and the beautiful Indian maidens—and then the water of the old father of rivers in the distance.

And thus each of the other pictures—the Landing of Columbus, by Vanderlyn; the Departure of the Mayflower, by Wier; and four by Trumbull, representing the Declaration of Independence, Surrender of Gen. Burgoyne, Surrender of Lord Cornwallis, and Washington resigning his commission at Annapolis, have their admirers; while members and Senators, the *ins* who expect to be *out*, and the *outs* that expect to be *in*, are moving to and fro, amid the throng, with anxious faces.

We are now in the gallery of the House—what a jam! Hark! down comes the mallet on the Clerk's desk, and the House is called to order by the Hon. Wm. Cullom, clerk of last session who then proceeds to call the roll of members by States. While the roll is being called we will glance in at the Senate. Senator Bright has just administered the oath to the new members, and the credentials of Senator Johnston, of Tennessee, are presented.—Two candidates were placed in nomination for the presidency *pro tem.*, when Mr. Fitzpatrick of Alabama was chosen, he receiving 28, and Mr. Hamlin of Maine, 19, and Mr. Stuart 1 vote. This body then went into executive session, and the gallery cleared, and doors closed.

No matter, we will return to the House. Two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names. Mr. Orr of South Carolina, was elected Speaker; Mr Allen of Illinois, clerk; Mr. Hackney of Va, door-keeper; that sterling old Democrat, Glossbrenner, re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Cluskey of Georgia, Postmaster of the House—all of this, together with administering the oath to new members, was completed in three hours. What a contrast does this action of a Democratic Congress present to that of the Black Republican Congress two years ago, when it took them until February to organize the House! It promises well for the future. Everything connected with the nomination and election of the above-named gentlemen was done in the best spirit, and at the Caucus on Saturday night all was harmonious, save the choice of House Printer, on which that body could not agree. On Monday evening another caucus was held in which the various claims of candidates for Printer were discussed, when Mr. Steadman received the nomination of that body. He is from Toledo, Ohio, and, if I am not misinformed, was connected with the "Toledo Blade."

As you have the message before you, I will say nothing of it, more than that it embraces all matters of importance relative to our domestic and foreign affairs, and is just the sort of document anticipated from such an eminent source. The reading of the message was commenced at fifteen minutes past one o'clock on Tuesday—too late for me to get a copy and forward you by that evening's mail. Accompanying this I send you a copy.

On Monday, Captain Meigs reported to the Secretary of War that the new Hall of Representatives was ready for occupancy, and it is expected that the members will move in shortly.

This is a most magnificent hall, and I regret my inability to do justice to a description of it. It is constructed in the best possible manner as far as room, light, ventillation, accommodation of members and spectators, Speaker and Clerks, and reporters, are concerned,—the desks for the three last named being of white marble, with their surbases or moulding of beautiful Tennessee marble of brownish red color. The desks and chairs of the members are of carved oak, and placed in the same manner as the desks in the old house—in semi circular form—with wide alleys running between each row. The gallery runs clear round the Hall—no columns or drapery to obstruct the view of the spectators—and is capable of accommodating twice as many as the old galleries. The gilding, painting, and decorations are superb and when the various panels are painted or filled up with scenes of the past, it will present to the eye, one of the grandest legislative halls in the world. The gas lights are all above, and arranged so as to be lighted in an instant, producing a magical effect, as the light leaps along the thousands of jets with the rapidity of lightning.

While I am on every visit to this place, and the new Senate, delighted with the elegant proportions of all connected with the architecture, and lost in wonder at the skill of the worker in marble, I am at a loss for words to express that delight I feel in witnessing, from time to time, the transformation of the rugged block of marble into the almost living, breathing statue.

I know many of your readers will come on here, and they will then be able to judge for themselves, of the grandeur of this noble work; and when they have examined the various public buildings in this city, and returned to their homes, a thrill of national pride will swell their veins, at the thought that they have a Capitol worthy of a great nation and a free people.

I believe, Mr. Editor, I have been rather prosy in this communication, but should you or any of your readers think so, I'll act as your guide when you come on to this city, and endeavor to make up for thus trespassing on your time and patience.

Yours, W. R. C.

Correspondence of the "Pioneer."

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Dec. 10th, '57.

DEAR PIONEER: You may prepare to engratulate us: Portsmouth is to be a *City*. To effect this desired result, an adjourned meeting of the citizens was held at Oxford Hall on Wednesday evening last, and the subject of incorporation was laid before them. The meeting was addressed by Geo. W. Grice Pres, Council; Capt. Saml. Watts. and David J. Godwin, and adopted, among other resolutions, the following:

Whereas, the population and commerce of our town have reached a point in numbers and importance which requires a more perfect municipal organization; and whereas our present relations with the county are complicated in character and unequal in operation—therefore.

Resolved, That our town council be and they are hereby instructed, to bring the subject of fully incorporating our town, though our Senatorial and County Delegates in the Legislature, to the notice of the present General Assembly of Virginia, at the earliest practical period.

The harmonious spirit which pervaded the meeting gave assurance that it was the unanimous wish of the citizens that this change should be effected. All appear to be confident of success.

According to an ordinance enacted by the Council some time previous, our town Sergeant is having all the trees, which trespass on certain prescribed limits of the side-walks, cut down. The effect on the appearance of the place is not very pleasant to the eye, but I suppose we shall soon become used to the change, especially as *other large cities* are without them.

Gov. Wise's message is a most voluminous document: what of it is as yet published, occupied some eighteen columns of the Richmond Dispatch, and more to come.—As I have not as yet made myself acquainted with its no doubt valuable contents, I can make no remarks upon it. The election of U. S. Senators was gone into to day, but the result is not known. No doubt is entertained, however; of the reelection of Senator Hunter.

Only a synopsis of the Presidents Message has been received, advance copies not having been despatched to the atlantic cities as usual. The election to the speakership of the House of the gallant and chivalric Col. Orr, of S. C. has given universal satisfaction to the friends of the Union everywhere. The contest between the organization of the present and the last Congress must be truly gratifying to the democracy of the land.

The U. S. Steamer Pawhatan sailed this morning for the East Indies, via Madeira, the repairs on the valve stem (by the breakage of which she was detained) having been completed. The Steamer North Carolina has been withdrawn from the Bay Line to repair a defect in her shaft discovered on her last trip, and the Georgia substituted. ERO.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Elizabeth City, N. C., held at the Mayor's office, Dec. 7th, 1857; Present,

W. W. KENNEDY, Mayor,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
A. L. JONES,
WM. SHANNON, and
S. D. CARTWRIGHT, Commis's.

The following Bills, referred from a former meeting, were taken up and allowed, viz:

The Bill of Maxey Sanderlin, for bricks, amount $39 10.

The bill of James Nichols, for jail fees, amount $8.00.

The bill of S. D Cartwright, for Sills, amount $23.20.

The bill of Jno. O'Kelly, for Lumber, for $12 93—$9 93.

The bill of Dem. Pioneer, for Printing, amo. $33.63, was presented and allowed

The bill of Mrs. Mary A. Jackson—½ side-logs, $2.50, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Jno. O'Kelly for Sills, amo. $5.00, was presented and allowed.

The bill of James B. Wood, for paving, amo. $129.25, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Jno. Heath for timber, iron, &c., amo. $42 33, was presented and *not allowed*.

The bill of A. L. Jones, for ½ amo. side logs, &c., amo. $30.84, was presented and allowed

The bill of Wm. Mason, for repairing Engine and Hose, and extra services, amo. $15.00, was presented and allowed.

The bill of C. R. Trueblood, for labor, amo $6.30, was presented and allowed

The bill of J. Nelson Perry, for Timber, amo $3.22, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Thos Brothers, for 4th Quarter's services on streets—1857—amo. $100.00, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Jas. Rogers, for sand, amo. $6.87, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Willis Bright for Timber, amo. $71.26, was presented and allowed.

Ordered that the Clerk make out a bill against James L. Ball for 3 paving in front of his property, for $11.70.

The bill of Maxey Sanderlin for bricks, amo. $51, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Wm. T. Hinton, for rent of office, chairs, &c., amo. $55,91 2-3, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Wm F. Martin, for Lumber, amo. $2 49, was presented and allowed.

The bill of Wm. Messenger, for Sand, amo. $8.50, was presented and allowed.

Ordered that the Clerk make out bills against the following persons and for the following amounts—for one-half amount of paving in front of their property, to-wit:

Miss Elizabeth Pool, amo.	$7 95
T. J. Miskell,	23 01
Trustees of M. E Church,	73 68
Thomas Gaskins,	52 53
Thomas R. Cobb,	44 64
Wm. W. Griffin,	17 75
Mrs. Phœbe S. Williams,	83 98

And against J. W. Hinton for balance paid rent of office, for $15.00.

Adjourned.

W. W. KENNEDY, Mayor.
CHAS. G. ELLIOTT, Cl'k Corp.

OBITUARY.

Died, at his residence in Gates County, on Tuesday Dec. 1st, 1857, Hon. WHITMEL STALLINGS, in the 59th year of his age.

The announcement of this sad intelligence will fall as a pall upon the feelings of a large circle of friends and acquaintances of the deceased—it can no where be so sensibly and mournfully realized as here among us who by daily intercourse are best able to appreciate his many virtues. His immediate neighbors well knew him—his qualities of head and heart—they knew his weakness and his strength, the good and the bad:—to witness the deep impression, visible from the countenance of every one, made by this bereavement furnishes the best testimony of the great worth of character which the deceased possessed.

He had in early life few advantages, having but slender property; his education was very limited, nothing comparatively it may be said but what he had obtained by his own exertions, yet he had acquired information equalled by few in the State, in respect to those objects of enquiry to which his taste inclined. He was well posted in matters appertaining to the government of the State and of the United States. Possessing a powerfully retentive memory and sound discriminating judgment he had stored away much valuable information that rendered him eminently useful. Being a man of warm feelings the attachment of friends was equally warm—upon the affectionate regard of the citizens of this his native county he had an abiding hold.

He represented this county in the House of Commons during the years 1831, 32, 35, 36, 38, and 40, and this district in the Senate during the years 1842, 44, and 46,—he sat as a delegate from this County in the Convention which revised the constitution of the State, and was a member of the Council of State during one term of office of the Hon. David S. Reid. The public service he thus rendered is meagre compared with the connection he has had with the administration of affairs in this County. During the greater part of his life he has performed with unrelaxed energy all the duties incumbent on him as a Justice of the Peace. In every department of life he has faithfully and fearlessly discharged his duties. In every position and place where his presence was wont to be felt, his absence and loss will be deeply and sensibly realized—the time is much in the future when he will cease to be wanted and his death to be mournfully deplored.

But if with the public it be a loss with how much greater severity does this bereavement fall upon his immediate family. Never was there a stronger and more lasting friend—a more affectionate father and devoted husband. With these the cup of grief is full to overflowing,—with these will forever continue the never-to-be-effaced remembrance of him in whose death they lose husband and friend, and to them may be added those who upon him mainly depended for subsistence—their loss will be great indeed. His charities were liberal and were moreover bestowed after the scriptural method—the left hand not knowing what the right hand doeth.

The deceased for more than twenty years was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and died in the full profession of that hope which strips death of its terrors—to a dear friend who leaned over him, saying, as the power of utterance had near left him,—"I would not give the hope I have for all the world beside:" thus, at peace with his God, he expired firmly looking forward with the assurance that he was about to pass from death unto a life eternal and ever blessed beyond the grave.

Biblical Recorder will please copy.

DIED, in this place, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 13th, WILLIAM W. FEARING, aged 29 years.

As a young man, he was of most estimable character—polite, kind, sociable to an extent almost never met with—frank, open, honest, child-like; a dutiful son—a loving husband—an affectionate brother—a sincere, warm, attached friend. No tribute too high could be paid to his amiability and his worth.

As a Christian, none shone brighter than he. He was exemplary, meek, unostentatious, faithful in every duty, and, from infancy, as regular as the Sabbath itself in his attendance upon Divine service.

In every relation that he sustained in this life, and in the faithful performance of everything that gives promise of a better life hereafter, I think it may be said that he was almost a model man, and a model Christian.

With the young and the old—with every class and condition of our people—he was an especial favorite. His death causes a blank that no one can fill. No one saw him not to admire him—no one knew him not to love him. To his wife, to his parents, to his family and his friends there is the blessed consolation that he was a Christian, and that he is now happy.

May God give us all the power and the purpose to follow his example in this life, that we may have, like him, an assurance of a happier hereafter.

A FRIEND.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
AT
A TREMENDOUS REDUCTION
FOR CASH.
EMBROIDERIES
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
de15 The Bee Hive is 33 Main street, Norfolk

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET
FOR RE-ELECTION.
—(o)—
FOR MAYOR, WM. W. KENNEDY
FOR COMMISSIONERS.
S. D. CARTWRIGHT,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
ARTHUR L. JONES,
WM. T. HINTON,
WM. SHANNON,
FOR TREASURER, WM. C. BUTL
☞ Vote for them all who want a corporation: Their *Acts* for 1857 for them. MANY VOTERS

FOR RENT.
THE HOUSE ON THE ROAD LEA to Woodville, now occupied by Mr. Morris. Possession given on the 1st Ja For further particulars, apply at
dec 15—tlstJ THIS OFFIC

FOR RENT.
THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS D ling near the Baptist Church, now pied by Mr. W. G. Lamb. Apply to JAS. W. HINT
E. City, Dec. 15, 1857—tf.

ELIZABETH CITY SEMINARY.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITU take pleasure in announcing that have procured the services of Rev. H. T. W EELY as Principal of the Male Department. school will commence on the first Mond January, 1858.
Every effort will be made by the Prin with a good Assistant, to give satisfaction deduction from the time of entrance, e cases of protracted sickness.
Terms per Session of 21 weeks:
Primary English, $
Ordinary English Branches,
Higher Branches,
Latin,
JOHN PO
December 15th, 1857—6w. Secre

RIDDICKSVILLE SEMINARY
M. KELLOGG, Jr., A. M., Principal.
RICH'D FOLSOM, A. B., Assistant
THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION w commence on the first Monday in Ja and continue till the third Friday in July.
Punctual attendance at the opening of session is earnestly requested.
Board and tuition in the common E branches, for the Academic Year of forty —$110, payable at the end of each session. do. in the Higher English Brs. and guages, $120. Students are admitted time, without additional charge. No deduc for absence from date of admission, ex cept of protracted illness. For further pa lars, please address the Principal.
Sunsbury, Gates Co., N. C., Dec. 15

NEW BOOKS AT
W. P. GRIFFITH'S BOOKS
Souvenirs of Travel, by Madame Octavia Le Vert, 2 vols, $2. This work is in very extensive sale, and is pronounced to be the most interesting book of tra published.
Doctor Livingston's Journals—Missionary vels and Researches in South Africa, i ding a sketch of sixteen years' residen the interior of Africa, and a Journey fro Cape of Good Hope to Loando, on the Coast, thence across the continent dow river Zambosi to the Eastern Ocean—b vid Livingston, with two maps, a portra steel and fifty superb illustrations—$
The Hashosh Eater—Being passages in Life of a Pathyorean—$1.
A Gorgeous and Tasteful Gift Book—B ets of the 19th Century, edited by Robert A Wilmot, with English and ican Editions, arranged by Evert A. D inck, superbly illustrated with 32 engr printed on superfine tinted paper—$
Life Studies or How to Live, illustrated biographies of Bunyan, Tersteegen, M merry, Perthies and Mrs. Winslow, by t John Baillie.
The Spanish Conquests in America, by Helps, 3d vol—$1.
The above, with a splendid assortm new and interesting books, now being a
W P GRIFFITH'S Bookse
Norfolk Va. dec. 15th, 1857.

SALE OF NEGROES.
WILL be sold on Saturday the January next, at the Court House tituck County a number of valuable N of both sexes belonging to the Est Perkins decsd.
TERMS of sale will be six months with interest from date; Purchaser to with approved security.
dec 8—3t H. M. SHAW, E
[Sentinel copy and send bill to this o

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
500 CLOAKS AT 5 PER CENT L than New York prices. These are manufactured expressly for our own and for styles quality of materials and fi unequalled in this city. In no other store is large and complete assortment be found, prices that defy competition.
The ladies of Norfolk and vicinity are re to call early, while the assortment is la we are closing them out quite rapidly to the removal of the BEE HIVE to Johns building, Jan 1st 1858. JAS SMITH
dec 8—tf

NOTICE.
Masters of Vessels, and others, are that the Steamer "Roanoke," will be liable for damages that may occur to der tow, unless such damages shall be salt of the mismanagement of said S Vessels are towed at their own risk, and the risk of the Steamer. Those desiring vessels to be towed will please observe
MAGER EVLE
Master Steamer "ROAN
Dec 1

FOR SALE OR RENT
I WILL Sell or Rent that Valuable Property adjoining the Ship Yard of Martin Esq, and now occupied by J Black The improvements consists of a New Dwelling, Out Houses, and an Office.
Those wishing to purchase or rent, can amine the Premises, and learn the Terms applying to WILLIS GRANT
at the Float Bridge, Camden Co
[dec 1st-tf]

ROSCIUS.
A FOUR YEAR OLD DEVON BULL Red, weighing 1300 pounds and perfect form; will stand at the Farm of the subscriber the low price of Ten Dollars the season. He took the First Premium at the Connecticut Fair; at the New York State Fair; and at Late Maryland State Fair. He is the best animal of the kind ever introduced into this Country, and is of the pure Devon Stock. I would particularly invite all feeling an interest in the improvement of Stock, to call and see for themselves. For pedigree examine the Herds book. Pasturage Free; but no responsibility for escapes.
[dec 1st-tf] W H DAILY

CLOAKS, SHAWLS.
CLOAKS, SILKS, SHAWLS
CLOAKS, SILKS, SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
CLOAKS SILKS SHAWLS
Will be sold out at a tremendious sacrifice or to removal of the "BEE HIVE" to Johnson new building.

RIENTZEL'S
NON-EXPLOSIVE FLUID.
THE SUBSCRIBER has the sole agency for the sale of the above article. It is warranted not to explode, no danger in using it, thus doing away with the many fears that people have using burning fluid. It will burn 10 per cent longer, give as good if not a better light, and will not smoke. Orders solicited. *Terms Cash.* W. H. BUCK,
nov 24 Church St., Norfolk, Va

SILKS, SILKS.

PIECES of different styles of Silks, just received at the Bee Hive, will be closed out at a bargain.—The Hive is 33 Main street, Norfolk,
no 24

FRENCH MERINOES—All wool Delaines at Cost at the
BEE HIVE.
24 33 Main street, Norfolk.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE
AT THE WATER.

The subscriber has just opened at the store lately occupied by W. B. Burgess. esq., on Main street, a large assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of every description.

A large lot of Silk and Wool Hats, Bonnets, Trunks, Carpet-Bags and Umbrellas. The public are invited to call and examine for
T. D. KNOX.
Oct. 21, 1856.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO DISCONTINUE FARMING, I will sell privately, my FARM, in Pasquotank County, formerly the manor plantation of Richard R. Godfrey, dec'd., and more recently owned by Wm. H. Davis. The Farm contains, by estimation, TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES more or less. It has on it a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary OUT HOUSES. Persons in want of a Farm would do well to purchase this one.
WM. H. JACKSON.
Pasquotank Creek, Sept. 22, 1857.
(Sentinel copy 4ts.)

NOTICE.

The undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and ornamental—consisting of cornices, plain and centre-pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c. Also, brick work done with care and despatch. All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing
F. V. HOSKINS.
Eliz. City, Feb 19, 1856

A CARD.

Wm. R. Spruill would most respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally that, having in the course of the year, an office on the farm of Wm. H. Spruill, Esq., nearly opposite the residence of W. Griffin Esq., and only a few miles removed from his former location, on and after the 27th., of the present month (July) he may always be found at his office, when not professionally engaged.

Any difference in charge will be made to those sending for me at my present location.

Wm. R. Spruill returns his thanks for the liberal patronage so liberally bestowed whilst at Mill Point, and hopes for its continuance at his *present* and *permanent* establishment at the above place.

July 7th., 1857.—tf.—49.

[Pr. f. $5.62½] [D. D. SIMMONS

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

CARD.

G. VAUGHAN RESPECTFULLY OFFERS his services as an auctioneer and solicits the patronage of the public. Any consignments to him will be punctually attended to and due returns made after sale.
THOS. G. VAUGHAN.
Edenton, N. C. June 2. 1857.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

Will attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.

Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERIES

No. 1 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
No. 2 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Pennsylvania Street, Petersburg, Va.
Pennsylvania Street, Lynchburg, Va.

Likenesses taken equally well in all the above cities. aug 6

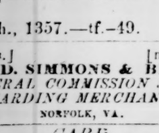
JOSEPH E. CARTER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Will practice in the County Courts of Hertford, Bertie, Northampton and Gates counties.

Particular attention paid to Collections and all business entrusted to my care shall meet with prompt attention and scrupulous exactness.

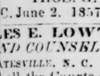
The best of references can be given.
Jan. 8, 1857—1y

GEORGE W. BELL,



DEALER IN
RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS AND FINE CUTLERY,
Main Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.
Feb 17—1y

J. B. GODWIN,



DENTAL SURGEON,
CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION at his rooms, over the store of C. Ehrenclou, Esq.
Norfolk, April 28, 1857.

HARDWARE
NORTHERN IMPORTING ESTABLISHMENT
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,
Sign of the Circular Saw.

Keep the attention of merchants of Virginia and North Carolina to their large and full stock of HARDWARE, imported directly from Europe, and purchased from the most extensive manufacturers in this country, upon as favorable terms as similar goods can be purchased in the Northern or Eastern cities, and are adapted to the wants of the Southern public.
Norfolk, Sept 23

Sign of the Circular Saw.
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS
HEAD OF MARKET SQUARE.

Are OPENING their importation, *Birmingham manufacture*, a beautiful assortment of Housekeeping Articles, such as
Tea and Tea Pots, Octagon style,
Coffee Pots with Steamers, Chafing Dish
Tankards and dozens, Sauce Pans,
Silver Plated Plated Covers,
Fender, Grate style Grid Irons, fluted bars,
Shovel and Tongs Feeders, Polished Steel Shovel and Tongs, in sets or pairs,
Brass and Copper Tea Kettles.

HEAVY GOODS.

Hoes, Long and Back Band Chains,
Grass and Weeding, Hilling and Grubbing Hoes
Manure Shovels and Forks, Cut, Wrought and Horse Shoe Nails,
Mill Saws, Vices, Bellows, Mill, Circular Saws
Pit and Cross Cut Saws,
Screw Plates and Dies Hammers, Screw Plates.

WOOD, COAL, AND LIME DEPOT.

The Subscriber having taken the large Warehouse recently erected by J. W. Wright, Esq., opposite the store of Messrs. Allyn & Dashiell where he intends keeping constantly on hand a large supply of Coal, Wood, Lime, Hay and Bricks. He will attend to the receiving and forwarding of Vessels to his care; to the selling of the same upon consignment at the best market prices, and will make immediate returns.

A liberal patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

B. T. MILLER agt.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE OF
FRENCH MERINOES,
AT THE
"BEE HIVE."

SPLENDID GOODS for 75 cts. per yard, worth $1 25. Also, the very best quality for $1 per yard, worth $1 50.

All kinds of Goods at 50 per cent. less than the regular prices.

Cloaks and Shawls at half price.

Velvet Cloaks at $20, worth $35.
Gray Cloth Cloaks from $2 to $20.
Cheniel Shawls at $12, worth $20.

The Bee Hive is 33 Main street, Norfolk, Va.
no 10 JAMES SMITH.

JUST OPENED AT THE BEE HIVE
50 ROOLS of Matting; 20 pieces 4-4, 1 pieces 5-4, and 15 pieces of 6-4 which will be sold low.

Also, a splendid opening of Berage Robes, very cheap and in beautiful styles.

Silks at great bargains.

Parasols, Embroideries, of all kinds, and a full stock of all kinds of goods in our line.—The Bee Hive is 32 Main street.
jun 23 JAMES SMITH.

BERRY'S CITY HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
EDWIN BERRY, PROPRIETOR.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and patrons, and the public generally, that he has leased for a term of years the Hotel formerly kept by Geo. A. Williams, Esq., and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will always be furnished with the very best edibles afforded by our market, and his servants will be found polite and attentive.

The travelling public are requested to give him a call. Every possible exertion will be made to give entire satisfaction to those who may stop at the "CITY HOTEL."
April 28, 1857—1y

DR. WM. G. HANCOCK,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
EDENTON, N. C.
DEALER IN

Paints, Oils,
Glass, Putty,
Perfumery,
Fancy Articles,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Segars and superior
Vines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The orders of Physicians and Planters promptly filled with pure Medicines and on as moderate terms as can be had south of Mason's and Dixon's line.

☞ Dr. Hancock's office is at the Drug Store, where he can always be found except when professionally engaged.
June 9, 1857—8ms

TWO VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED wishing to quit the business offers at private sale, his TWO FARMS known as the "Sutton and Morrice Farms," on "Turkey Ridge" in Perquimans County, N. C.

For beauty and rich land both of the said Farms equal if not surpass any in the Eastern part of North Carolina. The part of the two Farms under cultivation is very productive and desirable to the Farmer. An opportunity of purchasing land of *such extra* quality is seldom offered. The first tract contains about SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, the second FIVE HUNDRED and over. Both of the said Farms may be converted into one if required. They have on them two good tenements and out buildings, and convenient to two Landings for shipping. It lies in a compact body, but may be easily divided into several tracts.

All persons wishing to examine the land, are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves. The undersigned will take pleasure in riding over and showing the land.

I will offer for sale upon liberal terms of credit, provided such security as required be given.
W. A. MEBANE
Woodville, Nov. 25, 1856.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Eliz. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and fancy, centre pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c.

SLATING *also done by the subscriber.*

☞ All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing
M. W. FATHERLEY.
Eliz. City, Aug. 4th., 1857.—6m.

TIN WARE
AND
SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, to the fact, that I have located myself in this place, for the purpose of carrying on the

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ousiness in its various branches and forms.—Being a practical workman, I flatter myself that any work I may be favored with will prove perfectly satisfactory.

I shall keep constantly on hand Coffee Pots Buckets, Pans, Cups, Ice Cream Freezers and in fact every thing generally kept in an establishment of the kind

Bathing apparatus of every description made to order.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting done in the best and most substantial manner, on reasonable terms.

Old Copper, Brass, Pewter and Lead bought or taken in exchange for new work.

Store on Pond street, next to the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson.
uly 10—tf THOS. J. MISKELL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

Court of Equity—To Spring Term 1858.

William Felton adm'r of Thomas B. Long, vs. Luther R. Long. } Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Luther R. Long is not a resident of this State, but resides beyond its limits, it is ordered therefore that publication be made for six successive weeks in the "Democratic Pioneer," published at Elizabeth City, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Perquimans at the Court House in Hertford on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1858, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint of said William Felton, adm'r of Thos. B. Long, filed in the office of the Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, or the said Bill will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to him

Witness, Jos. S. Cannon, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office, in Hertford, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September 1857, and in the 82d year of American Independence.

JOS. S. CANNON,
Cl'k & Master of Equity.
Nov. 3, 1857—6ws. [Pr. f. $5,62½]

SPLENDID OPENING THIS DAY AT THE BEE HIVE.

GREATEST Bargains ever seen in French Merinoes, all colors and qualities at less than cost of importation; Plaid Merinoes of entirely new designs at 50 and 62c. all wool; also small plaid and figured for children's wear.

Blankets at half price, all sizes, from beautiful quality Cribb. to the 14 4 Eng Whitney.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS.

We have opened the richest assortment of the above Goods ever seen in Virginia, and at less than cost of Materials. Styles are entirely new and cannot be found at any other house except the Bee Hive

Shawls of all kinds. Cheniel Shawls at $14, sold in the city for $20—only a few left.

Stella Plaid and all the fashionable styles of Shawls at bargains.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

Velvet, Brussels, threeply, Luperfine, Ingrain and down to the cheapest Hemp at 25 cts per yd.

Rugs of all kinds—These goods were bought at a great sacrifice, and will be offered at price for Cash that will warrant a rapid sale.

Satinets, Casimeres, Flanels, Prints, and all kinds of Domestics at very low prices. The Bee Hive is 33 Main st, Norfolk.
Nov. 10. JAS. SMITH.

NEW
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Vickery & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. R. C. Barclay,

The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.

Believing that the wants and the tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, the subscriber has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of

School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous

BOOKS.

Which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.

My Stock of Foreign and American

STATIONERY.

Is very large and complete, it has been selected with great care, and embraces every article required for the School and Counting Room.

MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY
—NEW.—

and has been bought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.

Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine my stock before going North.

Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.

By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices:

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.
Lindsay & Blackiston, do.
James B. Smith & Co., do.
T. B. Peterson, do.
Harper & Brothers, New York.
D. Appleton & Co., do.
Robert Carter & Bros., do.
Charles Scribner, do.
Derby & Jackson, do.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston
Phillips, Sampson & Co., do.
Ticknor & Fields, do.
Crosby, Nichols & Co., do.
Gould & Lincoln, do.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH,
oct 21 Norfolk, Va.

'YOUNG AMERICA' CORN AND COB MILL,
MANUFACTURED BY
S. MARCH, Norfolk, Va.

THE above Mill, which so far surpassed all others last season, has been improved, and made stronger and better than ever, and is now in the field carrying everything before it. It is the mill for strength, durability and swiftness.

I annex a list of premiums it has received this season, over the 'Little Giant,' 'Magic Mill,' Star Mill, Maynard's Mill, and all others that have come into competition with it:

First premium at the N. York State Fair.
First premium at the Ohio State Fair.
First premium at the Michigan State Fair.
First premium at the N. Carolina State Fair.
First premium at the Nashville (Tenn.) Fair.
First premium at one County Fair in N. York.
First premium at ten County Fairs in Ohio.
Trial of corn and cob mills at the North Carolina State Fair, October 1856.

The following table will show the time occupied by each of the Mills on exhibition in grinding half bushel of corn and cobs:

Young America,	2 minutes and 40 seconds.		
Little Giant,	4 "	55	"
Magic Mill,	6 "		

Sinclair & Co's Mill, two trials, average time, 6 minutes and 58 seconds.

Advantages of the Young America or Excelsior Mill over all others: 1st, great strength and durability; 2d, simplicity, (having but one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand;) 3d, it will grind more corn, or corn and cob, in the same time, and of same quality, than any other mill in use of the same size; 4th, economy—that part of the mill which is most liable to wear, being separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed when worn out, at the small cost of $3. Thus in the Young America or Excelsior mill, I present the best, cheapest and most durable mill ever offered to the Farmer. This mill is of large size and greater capacity than any other mill ever sold at the same price

Price, including extra plates, $50.

I am also manufacturing Cart and Wagon Wheels, Farm Wagons, Carts, Trucks, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, and Agricultural Implements generally, and am better prepared to furnish farmers and merchants than any other house in the city.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that it is to your interest to patronize Southern enterprize. I am unwilling to believe that all the men in Virginia and North Carolina prefer to build up the North and impoverish the South.

I have also a Foundry connected with my factory, and solicit orders for Castings generally.
S. MARCH,
Dec 9 Norfolk, Va.

TAKE NOTICE.
GREAT INDUCEMENT TO PURCHASE
DRY GOODS
FROM
STEWART & CO.,
NOS. 25 MAIN AND 17 HILL STS.
60,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
AT PRIME COST, WITHOUT QUALIFICATION OR RESERVE.

TERMS CASH in bankable funds—Incurrent Money taken at the current rate of discount.

Credit Sales at the prices heretofore charged.
W. P. STEWART & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 30, 1857.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF CLOAKS & SHAWLS AT THE BEE HIVE.

WHICH will be sold from 50 to 100 per cent less than regular prices.

All who want a wrapping of any kind, had better call at the Bee Hive themselves, at half the usual price.

EMBROIDERIES.

Embroideries at the Bee Hive. A Tremendous Reduction in Embroideries.

Two Hundred and Fifty French Corsets on hand—we will close out at $1 00 and $1 25. At the BEE HIVE,
no 24 33 Main street, Norfolk.

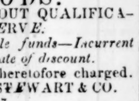
LOOK HERE.
A FORTUNE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

ON THE RECEIPT OF $1,00, there will be mailed to any person a receipt for making from $200 to $300 a month with great ease at a very honorable employment. The scheme is highly original, a rare chance and a new discovery. The author of this scheme has been following it with great success during the past year, and he now offers his receipt to the public for the benefit of those who are in need of good, lucrative and honorable employment. The reader can rely on the author's honor as a gentleman that it is not a deception. All wishing profitable employment send on. Address
N. C. DINNY,
Sept 15 6ms. Greensboro', N.C.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON!"
NO GO, NO PAY.

I HAVE TAKEN THIS METHOD TO inform my friends, as well as the public generally, that I have taken the office belonging to Jos. H. Pool, Esq., one door east of the Court-house, for the purpose of repairing

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.



For every clock or watch of ordinary good quality, that fails to perform and run well, (after a sufficient trial has been given) I will refund the money. You shall either have *time* or the money refunded.

☞ Give me a trial, and I will render you entire satisfaction.
J. M. POOL
E. City, Dec. 23, 1856.

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE AND SOUTHERN TALENT.

THE TIMES: A Southern Literary and Family Journal, and the only one Published in the South!

THE TIMES HAS MORE THAN sixty regular contributors, embracing many of the best writers in the Union. Its reading matter is mostly original and procured at great expense—consisting of Original Novelties, History, Biography, Science, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, Foreign and Domestic News, and Markets.

The third volume enlarged and greatly improved printed on fine white paper and with new copper-faced type, will commence the first week in January, 1858. Now is the best time to subscribe; commence with the new year. In the first numbers of the new volume will commence two most intensely interesting

PRIZE STORIES,

and it will be impossible to supply back numbers after a few weeks.

To the friends of Southern Literature in all the Southern States, we appeal for support. The *Times* is the only Literary Paper published for the South, and it shall be as good as the best published in the North. You want a good family paper, then try the *Times* one year.

Published weekly at $2,00 per year in advance. Specimen copies sent gratis—Address
OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT.
Greensboro', N. C.
Nov. 17, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CHOWAN COURT

Of Equity—Fall Term, 1857.

A. J. Glover, vs. Josiah Collins, E. A. Collins, John D. Collins, Henrietta E. Page, Ann C. Page, William Sheppard, Thomas A. Harrison and his wife Louisa M. K. Harrison.

IT appearing to the Court, that the said Thos. A. Harrison and wife Louisa M. K. are residents of another State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Democratic Pioneer for six weeks, commanding the said Thomas A. Harrison and Louisa M. K. his wife, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Edenton on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or the said bill will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard upon its merits.

Witness, W. A. Moore, Clerk and Master in Equity of said County at office, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1857.
W. A. MOORE, C. & M. E.. C. C.
Nov. 10, 1857—6w [Pr f $5.62½]

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL STORE
AND
MACHINE MANUFACTORY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular

AGRICULTURAL STORE,

is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters.
Plough and Plough Castings
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various pattern
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c.
Rakes,
Machine Bands, Trace Leather,
Wheel Barrows, Grain Cradles,
Bramble Scythes and Handles,
Cotton Leading Lines, Butcher Saws.
Cleavers, Copper Nails, Wrenches,
Bench Screws,
Force and Chain Pumps, Lead Pipes,
Gum and Hemp Packing,
Oil feeders, Files (all kinds,)
Coffee Mills. Whetstones for Scythes,
Copper Rivits and Bans, Knob Stock,
Padd Locks, Hooks and Staples, Tacks,
Wire and Wire cloth, Blacksmith's Vices,
Sand and Emery Paper Gauging Rods and Rules
Also—

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders per mail will meet with strict attention.

Blacksmith's coal always on hand.
ap 19 W. H. CLARK.

J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and fine twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the mosteconomical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort and *a la Byron*. GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid, black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambric of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work.

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken*. Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. Sign.
JAMES B. DYER.
April 17, 1855.

PLOWS.—All farmers who study their interest, know the importance of good plowing. To enable them to accomplish this necessary work, I take pleasure in imparting the information that I have recently added to my very large stock of Plows 18 entirely new patterns, for one, two and three horses, all of which I warrant to work to the entire satisfaction of all who will give them a trial, and I further guarantee that the castings will wear twice as long as those in ordinary use. The largest stock of Plows, Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Devils, Stuffers, &c., on hand to be found in any one house in the United States.

PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS. PLOWS.

Order remitting the needful, or satisfactory city acceptance, will meet with prompt attention.
fe 10 S. MARCH. Norfolk, Va.

LUMBER ON HAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGENT FOR BENJ. Spruill's Mill, and will furnish or contract for any quantity of Pitch Pine Scantling or Plank. And will from this time keep on the wharf some 50 to 100 M feet assorted lumber at prices from 10,50 to 13,50, cash.
WM. SHANNON.
Feb. 24, 1857.

W. T. HINTON. LETHER C. DASHIELL.

HINTON & DASHILL'S
NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have just received their new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—consisting of, in part, as follows:

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Rich colored Plaid, Striped and Figured Silks, Plaid, Striped and Plain Black Silks, Robe Silks, Silk Tissues, Alpacas, plain and figured Barages, Barege Robes, Barege DeLaines, Challies, Mousseline Delaines, Organdies, Lawns, Lawn Robes, Brilliants, Ginghams and Calicos.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

Black and colored Silk Mantillas, Plain and richly embroidered Crape Shawls. Cashmere and Barege Shawls.

HOOP SKIRTS.

The celebrated Crinoline, corded and whale bone Skirts, brass Hoops for Skirts, Parasols, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cord and Tassels, Mohair Braids, Belts, Buttons, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS.

French worked collars and undersleeves, French worked Hemstitched and Thread Cambric, Hdks., Bands, Insertings and Edgings, Jackonets, Swiss Muslins, Tarletons, Bobinets, embd. and dotted Swisses, Nainsooks, Muffs and Victoria Lawns, Bounet cording, Linen and Cotton Diapers, Irish Linens fine bleachings, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

They have a large and well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing such as black and colored Cloth Coats, white, brown and fancy Linen Coats, black and fancy Cassimere, checked, striped and plain Linen and Marseilles Pants, White Linen, Marseilles, checked, fancy Silk, &c., black satin Vests—Also a great variety of Shirts, collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Stocks, Hdks., Hosiery, Kid & Lisle Gloves, besides an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Silk, wool and straw Hats, fine Calf Boots, calf and patent Shoes, Pumps, Slippers and Umbrellas.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

They offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, such as Cotton Ducks, Osnaburgs, Stripes, 3-4 and 4-4 Brown Cottons, Homespuns, Flannels, Bleached Cottons, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Curtain Goods, Woolen Carpets, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white and check straw Mattings, Woodware, tin-ware and Crockery, Cotton Ropes and Cordings, besides numerous articles too tedious to mention all of which have been selected with a great regard for the wants of their customers, and will be offered at such prices as may not fail to please. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the house, and invite all who are in want of any thing in their line to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured they cannot be better accommodated at any other house in the city.

Great pains taken in filling all orders sent us.
HINTON & DASHIELL.
E City, April 7 185.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing the citizens of E. City and vicinity, that he has taken the LARGE WARE-HOUSE formerly occupied by Messrs. W. T. & J. M. Hinton, for stowing away GOODS or PRODUCE, and will keep constantly on hand for sale, WOOD, COAL, LIME and BRICKS.
B. T. MILLER, Agt.
March 31, 1857

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. B. T. MILLER has purchased the right to manufacture Wilkenson's Colic and Diarrhœa mixture for North Carolina, and will hereafter manufacture the same in E. City. It will be genuine and can be depended on for all affections of the stomach and bowels.
W. W. GREGORY, M. D.

FOR SALE.

THE FISHERY on Croatan, known as the "HAUL OVER," formerly the property of A. Anderson. Apply to G. F. Anderson, Norfolk Va., or to John Pool, E. City, N. C.
Sept. 15th, 1857.

NOTICE.

HAVING RESIGNED THE OFFICE OF Town Constable, I would say to those who have claims in my hands, to come forward and get them.
A. H. CURRAN.

ANOTHER LARGE ARRIVAL OF CLOAKS AT THE 'BEE HIVE.' Just opened a beautiful assortment of Bl'k Cloth, Black Velvet and a new and beautiful style of GRAY CLOAKS, which will be sold at a tremendous reduction for cash. no 24

NORTH CAROLINA STATE COUPON Bonds for $1000 each interest payable semi-annually, for sale by
MARSHALL PARKS,
over Merchants and Mechanics Echange.

SCHOOL BOOKS! SCHOOL BOOKS!
To ALL WHO WISH TO BUY CHEAP.

THE time has again arrived for the opening of the Schools, and in anticipation of a large demand for School Books, I have been purchasing on the most favorable terms, an immense stock of all the latest and best Books in use in the city and surrounding country, which I intend to sell at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

If you wish to be convinced of the fact,
'COME AND SEE.'

I intend to make large deductions to those who buy in quantities, and shall sell every article in my line as cheap as any establishment in the United States,
W. P. GRIFFITH, Norfolk.
Bookseller and Stationer.
Next door to Bloodgood & Co's.
October 13th 1857.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

THE attention of Lawyers is called to the following list of VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, which are offered for sale exactly at the publisher's prices.

Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with notes, and a digest, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols., $66.
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story, 2 vols., $11,
Story on Bills of Exchange, $5 50c,
Story on Agency, $5,
Parsons on Contracts, 2 vols., $11,
Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols, $10,
Story on Sales, $4 50c,
Daniels Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols. $12,
Parsons Mercantile Law, $5 50c,
Story on Bailments, $5,
Wheaton's International Law, $6,
Story on Conflict of Laws, $6 50c,
Walker's American Law, $5 50c,
Story's Equity Pleadings, $6,
Drake on Attachment, $4 50c,
Story on the Constitution, 2 vols., $7 50c,
Precedents of Indictments and Special Pleas, by Chas. R. Train and F. F. Herd, $4,
Story on Partnership, $5 50c,
Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with reference to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, &c., &c., by James Dunlop, $6 50
Story on Promissory Notes, $5 50c,
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, $5,
Thornton on Conveyancing, 2nd edition, $4 50
Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, $4 50,
Story on Bailments. $5,
Bishop on Criminal Law, $5,
Angell on the Law of Carriers, $5 50c,
Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols., $16 50c,
Angell and Ames on Corporations, $5 50c,
Hening and Munford's Reports, 4 vols., $20,
Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia, $8,
Tates Analytical and Digested Index, 2 vols, $8
Hall's Digested Index to the Virginia Reports, $3,
Decisions of Cases in Virginia, by the High Court of Chancery, by Geo. Wythe, new edition, $4 50,
Sand's Suit in Equity, $4,
Mathews' Guide, $2 75c,
Tates' Form Book, new edition, by Sands, $1 25

The above with many other valuable works are for sale by
W. P. GRIFFITH.
feb 3 Norfolk, Va.

CURRITUCK COUNTY COUPON BONDS for $100 and $1000 each, interest payable semi-annually at Norfolk, for sale by
MARSHALL PARKS,
Nov. 3d, 1857—2ms Norfolk, Va.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DOCTOR JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices are more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with all confidence.

Marriage.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

Organic Weakness

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue.—Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, &c.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

A Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made, in from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to 'that bourne from whence no traveler returns.' To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that dreadful poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of his life miserable.

Take Particular Notice!

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgencies and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either Business, Study, Society or Marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz:—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General

NORFOLK ADVERTISMENTS

W. S. SPRATLEY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS
AND FINE CUTLERY.
No. 12, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.
de 19—1y

HARD WARE, CUTLERY AND GUNS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FALL 1855
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS

TAKE PLEASURE in calling the attention of their Virginia and North Carolina friends, (especially the Mercantile class,) to their extensive assortment of **GENERAL HARDWARE**, a large portion of which was imported with a special view to the Fall and Winter wholesale trade, and the Merchant, Mechanic and Farmer, will bear in mind, that under the circumstances of our not being able to make our usual fall sales our assortment of Hardware, can be purchased on wholesale terms, at greatly reduced prices. Call and examine for yourselves. dec 4

WHEAT & CORN FANS—Of these I have a very large supply CLINTON'S No 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 for small Farms—SINCLAIR'S No 1, 2 and 3. These are a very good WHEAT FAN, and the best CORN FAN known. BAMBOROUGH'S No 2, 1 and 1 extra. It is needless to say more of these Fans, than that they are the very best for cleaning wheat in the known world They have taken more premiums by many, than any other, and always give the very best satisfaction. They thoroughly separate Cheat, Cockle, and every other impurity from the Wheat.

All in want are certain of obtaining the very best article by sending their orders to
S MARCH.
aug. 4th.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following:

Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Match do.,
Hollows and Rounds do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of **General House Carpenters Hardware**.

Call and see us. dec 18

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership, under the style and firm of DELK & LINDSEY, for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS. We most respectfully solicit your patronage; pledging ourselves to prompt and faithful attention to all business confided to our care.

The experience of Mr. Delk, in the business for the past thirteen years, gives our firm all the advantages of a thorough knowledge of the Commission business.

We are prepared to grant the usual facilities to our friends.

EDWIN H. DELK,
Late of Hardy & Delk.
EDMUND C. LINDSEY,
Late of Currituck Co. N. C.
Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19th, 1856. 1y

CARPET, OIL-CLOTH,
CURTAIN AND PAPER-HANGING
WARE-ROOMS,
NO. 25, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of the public, to his large and handsome assortment of

VELVET,
TAPESTRY,
THREE PLY,
INGRAIN AND
COMMON CARPETS.
RUGGETS,
RUGS,
DOOR MATS, &c.,
FURNITURE AND
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

—ALSO—

Satin De Laines, Worsted, Damask, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Col'd. Velvet and Common Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Curtain Bands, Tassels, Loops, &c.

All of which, together with a complete assortment of Gilts, Velvet, Satin and Common Papers, Borders, Fire Screens and Curtain Papers, he offers at the lowest prices.

WM. A. WALTERS,
Upholsterer and Paper Hanger,
dec 2 No. 26, Main street.

P. S.—Persons living out of the city, can have their Carpets cut and made to fit, by furnishing us with a plat of their rooms W. A. W.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL FARM ON SEAWELLS' Point, directly opposite Old Point Comfort, and about seven miles from the city of Norfolk. This FARM contains ONE HUNDRED and FORTY and ONE-FOURTH acres, of the finest land in Eastern Virginia, and is well adapted to Trucking purposes. One half the land is under cultivation, the other is well set in OAK and PINE TIMBER The dwelling house is a two story frame building containing six nice rooms—that, together with all the necessary out-houses have been put up within the last twelve months. A bargain is now offered, and application must be made soon. For further particulars address
JOHN. B. UPSHUR,
Ship Broker & Commission Merchant,
Nov 3—6t8 Norfolk, Va.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE AT THE "BEE HIVE."

FRENCH Merinoes at 75 cts per yd. worth $1,25—the best quality worth 1.50 which we are running off at 1,00 per yd, less than importer's prices.

All kinds of goods at 50 per cent less than the Regular prices.

French Merinoes for shawls at Bargains.
Cloaks and Shawls at half price.
Velvet Cloaks at $20, worth 35.
Gray Cloth Cloaks from 2 dollars to 20.
Cheniel Shawls at 13, worth $20.
Silks from 37½ cts per yd, to $8.
Black Silks at 75c. worth $1
Call soon at the BEE HIVE, 33 Main st.
November 10th. 1857

MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK.
"MOSS-SIDE."

W. P. GRIFFITH has received a full supply of MOSS-SIDE, a New Work, by MARION HARLAND, Author of "Alone and the "Hidden Path." Price $1,25

Those who have seen the advance sheets of MOSS-SIDE, write in the opinion that it is superior to both of Marion Harland's former productions in interest style, and popular tact.

Call early and get a coppy from the book store of
W. P. GRIFFITH.
Norfolk, Va., October 13th 2858.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICE.

PRINTED and Plaid French Merino, to be sold at reduced prices to close them out.

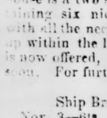
English Merinoes, Alpaccas, &c., from 12½ cts. to the best quality.

1¼ yard wide Cottons, for 12½ cents per yard.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of all widths at a bargain Call early at the Bee Hive, 33 Main street, Norfolk, Va. JAS. SMIT,
feb 10 Proprietor.

FOR SALE



The subscriber offers for sale, privately, on very accommodating terms, the staunch and strong schooner SARAH ANN, now in excellent sailing order. Apply to Henry Culpepper, or to the subscriber on board
JEROME SIMMONS.
Eliz. City Feb 5, 1856

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS.

I have on hand a large assortment of Horse Powers and Wheat Threshers, of the most desirable patters, which I offer at very low prices. Orders olicited S. MARCH.
aug. 4.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL.

DOCTOR JOHNSTON,

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution, offers the most certain, speedy, and only effectual remedy in the world for Gleets, Strictures, Seminal weakness, Pains in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs. Affections of the Kidneys, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; and all those serious and melancholy Disorders arising from the destructive habits of Youth, which destroy both body and mind. These secret and solitary practices are more fatal to their victims than the song of the Syrens to the mariners Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes of anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN

especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellects, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstacy the living lyre, may call with all confidence.

Marriage.

Married persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., should immediately consult Dr. Johnston, and be restored to perfect health.

He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston, may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a Physician.

Organic Weakness

immediately cured and full vigor restored.

This disease is the penalty most frequently paid by those who have become the victims of improper indulgencies. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue.—Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of Procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent? Besides being deprived of the pleasure of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged; the physical and mental powers weakened, nervous debility, dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, a wasting of the frame, cough, symptoms of consumption, &c.

OFFICE—No. 7, South Frederick Street, Seven Doors from Baltimore St., East side, up the steps. ☞ Be particular in observing the name and number, or you will mistake the place.

A Cure Warranted, or no Charge Made, in from One to Two Days.

NO MERCURY OR NAUSEOUS DRUGS USED.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubled with ringing in the ears and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended, sometimes, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

A Certain Disease.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who from education and respectability, can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to 'that bourne from whence no traveler returns.' To such therefore Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and from his extensive practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful disease, owing to the unskillfulness of ignorant pretenders, who, by the use of that dreadful poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of his life miserable.

Take Particular Notice!

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgencies and solitary habits which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either Business, Study, Society or Marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz:—Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects upon the mind are much to be dreaded; loss of memory, Confusion of ideas, Depression of Spirits, Forebodings of Evil, Aversion of Society, Self-Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, etc., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health. Losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptoms of consumption.

Dr. Johnston's Invigorating Remedy for Organic Weakness.

By this great and important remedy, weakness of the organs are speedily cured, and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most nervous and debilitated, who had lost all hope, have been immediately relieved. All Impediments to Marriage, Physical or Mental Disqualification, Nervous Irritability, Tremblings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Doctor Johnston.

Young Men,

Who have injured themselves by a Certain Practice, indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school—the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

Marriage,

should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospects hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own

OFFICE No. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. *Baltimore,* &
ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORM

N. B.—Let no false modesty prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter ☞ Skin diseases speedily cured.

To Strangers.

The many thousands cured at this institution within the last 16 years, and the numerous important Surgical operations performed by Dr. J. witnessed by the Reporters of the papers and many other persons, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, is a sufficient guarantee that the afflicted will find a skilful and honorable physician.

DR. JOHNSTON is the only regular Physician advertising to cure private complaints.—His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to others. Prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe and the first in this country, viz: England, France, the Blockley of Philadelphia, &c., and a more extensive practice than any other Physician in the world His many wonderful cures and most important Surgical operations are a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. Those who wish to be speedily and effectually relieved, should shun the numerous trifling imposters, who only ruin their health, and apply to him.

Take Notice.

☞ There are so many ignorant and worthless Quacks advertising themselves as Physicians, ruining the health of the already afflicted, that Dr. Johnston deems it necessary to say, especially to those unacquainted with his reputation, that his credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.

☞ No letters received unless post-paid, and containing a stamp to use on the reply.
Jan 6, 1857

W. T. HINTON. LUTHER C. DASHIELL.

HINTON & DASHILL'S
NEW STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have just received their new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS—consisting of, in part, as follows:

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Rich colored Plaid, Striped and Figured Silks, Plaid, Striped and Plain Black Silks, Robe Silks, Silk Tissues, Alpacas, plain and figured Bareges, Barege Robes, Barege DeLaines, Challies, Mousseline Delaines, Organdies, Lawns, Lawn Robes, Brilliants, Ginghams and Calicos.

MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS.

Black and colored Silk Mantillas, Plain and richly embroidered Crape Shawls, Cashmere and Barege Shawls.

HOOP SKIRTS.

The celebrated Crinoline, corded and whale bone Skirts, brass Hoops for Skirts, Parasols, Fans, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cord and Tassels, Mohair Braids, Belts, Buttons, &c., &c.

WHITE GOODS.

French worked collars and undersleeves, French worked Hemstitched and Thread Cambric, Hdkfs., Bands, Insertings and Edgings, Jackonets, Swiss Muslins, Tarletons, Bobinets, embd. and dotted Swisses, Nainsooks, Mulls and Victoria Lawns, Bonnet cording, Linen and Cotton Diapers, Irish Linens fine bleachings, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

They have a large and well selected stock of Ready Made Clothing such as black and colored Cloth Coats, white, brown and fancy Linen Coats, black and fancy Cassimere, checked, striped and plain Linen and Marseilles Pants, White Linen, Marseilles, checked, fancy Silk, &c., black satin Vests—Also a great variety of Shirts, collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Stocks, Hdks., Hosiery, Kid & Lisle Gloves, besides an elegant assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Silk, wool and straw Hats, fine Calf Boots, calf and patent Shoes, Pumps, Slippers and Umbrellas.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

They offer a large stock of Domestic Goods, such as Cotton Ducks, Osnaburgs, Stripes, ¾, ¼ and 4-4 Brown Cottons, Homespuns, Flannels, Bleached Cottons, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Curtain Goods, Woolen Carpets, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 white and check straw Mattings, Woodware, tin-ware and Crockery, Cotton Ropes and Cordings, besides numerous articles too tedious to mention all of which have been selected with a great regard for the wants of their customers, and will be offered at such prices as may not fail to please. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the house, and invite all who are in want of any thing in their line to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, feeling assured they cannot be better accommodated at any other house in the city.

Great pains taken in filling all orders sent us.
HINTON & DASHIELL.
E. City, April 7 185.

THE DEPOT OF
IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of Coachmakers, Blacksmiths, Ship-Builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nails, Spikes, Carriages Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

OF IMPLEMENTS,

our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice. Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Depot their Headquarters when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.
BORUM & McLEAN,
Manufacturers and Dealers,
No. 11 Widewater Street,
aug 30 Norfolk, Va

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!

THE attention of Lawyers is called to the following list of VALUABLE LAW BOOKS, which are offered for sale exactly at the publisher's prices.

Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, with notes, and a digest, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols., $66.
Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as administered in England and America, by Joseph Story, 2 vols., $11,
Story on Bills of Exchange, $5 50c,
Story on Agency, $5,
Parsons on Contracts, 2 vols., $11,
Phillips on Insurance, 2 vols, $10,
Story on Sales, $4 50c,
Daniels Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols. $12,
Parsons Mercantile Law, $5 50c,
Story on Bailments, $5,
Wheaton's International Law, $6,
Story on Conflict of Laws, $6 50c,
Walker's American Law, $5 50c,
Story's Equity Pleadings, $6,
Drake on Attachment, $4 50c,
Story on the Constitution, 2 vols., $7 50c,
Precedents of Indictments and Special Pleas, by Chas. R. Train and F. F. Herd, $4,
Story on Partnership, $5 50c,
Digest of the General Laws of the United States, with reference to the Acts repealed, supplied, or modified, &c., &c., by James Dunlop, $6 50
Story on Promissory Notes, $5 50c,
Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, $5,
Thornton on Conveyancing, 2nd edition, $4 50
Taylor's Landlord and Tenant, $4 50,
Story on Bailments, $5,
Bishop on Criminal Law, $5,
Angell on the Law of Carriers, $5 50c,
Greenleaf on Evidence, 3 vols., $16 50c,
Angell and Ames on Corporations, $5 50c,
Hening and Munford's Reports, 4 vols., $20,
Tucker's Commentaries on the Laws of Virginia, $8,
Tates Analytical and Digested Index, 2 vols, $8
Hall's Digested Index to the Virginia Reports, $3,
Decisions of Cases in Virginia, by the High Court of Chancery, by Geo. Wythe, new edition, $4 50,
Sand's Suit in Equity, $4,
Mathews' Guide, $2 75c.
Tates' Form Book, new edition, by Sands, $1 25

The above with many other valuable works are for sale by
W. P. GRIFFITH.
feb 3 Norfolk, Va.

FARMING MACHINES.

I have in store, and am constantly manufacturing, at my works on Nicholson street, all sorts of Farming Tools, among which can be found Horse Powers, Threshers, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, Garden Engines, Corn and Cob Crushers, Corn Planters Vegetable Cutters, Road Scrapers, for removing hills, ditch banks, &c. Grain Cradles, Churnse Cauldrons, Chain Pumps, Hog Trough. Sausag, Cutters, and Stuffers; Grind Stones, Ox Yokes, Ox Chains, Tray Barrows, Garden Barrows, Stave Barrows, and wheel Barrows, and best of all, the largest, best assortment, and the very best one, two, three and four horse Plows, to be found in any establishment in the Union.—Harrows, Cultivators, Devils, Shufflers, and every other implement in that line, of every conceivable shape and pattern, all of which I offer on the most pleasing terms. Call and see for yourself, or send your orders to.
SETH MARCH.
Norfolk, July 29, 1856.

NOTICE.

M'CUBBIN'S PATENT SEINE Twine and Patent Seine Rope, for sale at manufacturer's prices.
PLUME & CO.
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 24th, 1857. 2m.

CURRITUCK COUNTY COUPON BONDS for $100 and $1000 each, interest payable semi-annually at Norfolk, for sale by MARSHALL BARKS,
Nov. 3d, 1857—2ms Norfolk, Va.

ENCOURAGE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE AND SOUTHERN TALENT.

THE TIMES: A Southern Literary and Family Journal, and the only one Published in the South!

THE TIMES HAS MORE THAN sixty regular contributors, embracing many of the best writers in the Union. Its reading matter is mostly original and procured at great expense—consisting of Original Novelties, History, Biography, Science, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, Foreign and Domestic News, and Markets.

The third volume enlarged and greatly improved printed on fine white paper and with new copper-faced type, will commence the first week in January, 1858. Now is the best time to subscribe; commence with the new year. In the first numbers of the new volume will commence two most intensely interesting

PRIZE STORIES,

and it will be impossible to supply back numbers after a few weeks.

To the friends of Southern Literature in all the Southern States, we appeal for support. The *Times* is the only Literary Paper published for the South, and it shall be as good as the best published in the North. You want a good family paper, then try the *Times* one year.

Published weekly at $2,00 per year in advance. Specimen copies sent gratis—Address
OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT.
Greensboro', N. C.
Nov. 17, 1857.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CHOWAN COURT

Of Equity—Fall Term, 1857.

A. J. Glover,
vs.
Josiah Collins, E. A. Collins, John D. Collins, Henrietta E. Page, Ann C. Page, William Sheppard, Thomas A. Harrison and his wife Louisa M. K. Harrison.

IT appearing to the Court, that the said Thos. A. Harrison and wife Louisa M. K. are residents of another State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the Democratic Pioneer for six weeks, commanding the said Thomas A. Harrison and Louisa M. K. his wife, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Edenton on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur or the said bill will be taken pro confesso as to them and heard upon its merits.

Witness, W. A. MOORE, Clerk and Master in Equity of said County at office, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1857.
W. A. MOORE, C. & M. E.. C. C.
Nov. 10, 1857—6w [Pr f $5,62½]

NORTH CAROLINA
AGRICULTURAL STORE
AND
MACHINE MANUFACTORY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ENLARGED his Manufactory and opened a regular **AGRICULTURAL STORE,** is now prepared to fill all orders in his line at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms Such as

Horse-Powers, different sizes,
Corn Shellers, different sizes and patterns,
Wheat Threshers, different kind and sizes,
Wheat and Corn Fans,
Corn Planters.
Plough and Plough Castings
Cultivators, Hoes, Scythes and Cradles,
Reap-hooks, Spades, Shovels,
Manure Forks, Axes,
Trace and Log Chains, Hames,
Oat and Straw Cutters, various pattern
Grind-Stones, Hinges,
Nails, Screws, &c., &c.
Rakes,
Machine Bands, Trace Leather,
Wheel Barrows, Grain Cradles,
Bramble Scythes and Bandles,
Cotton Leading Lines, Butcher Saws.
Cleavers, Copper Nails, Wrenches,
Bench Screws,
Force and Chain Pumps, Lead Pipes,
Gum and Hemp Packing,
Oil feeders, Files (all kinds,)
Coffee Mills, Whetstones for Scythes,
Copper Rivits and Bans, Knob Stock,
Padd Locks, Hooks and Staples, Tacks,
Wire and Wire cloth, Blacksmith's Vices,
Sand and Emery Paper Gauging Rods and Rules
Also—

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.

Farmers in want of any of the above articles will do well to give me a call.

Repairing promptly and faithfully attended to. Orders per mail will meet with strict attention.

Blacksmith's coal always on hand.
W. H. CLARK.
ap 19

J. B. DYER,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

To his patrons in his immediate vicinity, those of Pasquotank and the adjacent counties, the undersigned would most respectfully tender his thanks for the liberality with which they have patronized his establishment, from its commencement to the present time.

In making his selections for the present Spring and ensuing Summer, emotions of gratitude and a desire to retain the favor and patronage of a discerning community, have had the happy effect of improving his judgment, and inducing an exercise of taste and fancy unsurpassed even by himself. As a part of his stock, to which he respectfully invites the early attention of the public generally, he enumerates the following, to wit:

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES—Blue, black, brown, green and fancy colored. VESTINGS—Cloth, cassimere, silk, satin, Marseilles, &c., both plain and figured, of every variety of color and shade. SHIRTS—Vergonia, silk, linen and linen-bosomed, of beautiful texture, style, quality and make. DRAWERS—Vergonia and fine twilled Jeans, cut and made in the most modern and approved styles HALF-HOSE or SOCKS—Silk, thread, cotton, to please the most fastidious or accommodate the mosteconomical. SUSPENDERS—Of every variety; a few indescribably elegant. STOCKS and CRAVATS—A most beautiful assortment of every shape, style and fancy. COLLARS—Of the old sort, new sort and *a la Byron.* GLOVES—Cotton, silk, kid, black, white and colored. POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS—Silk and linen cambrie of ordinary to extra quality, &c., &c.; together with a choice selection of trimmings to match those Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which he is prepared to have made up to order in the latest Northern and Parisian fashions, to suit his customers and sustain his reputation for good "fits" and fine work

☞ A pretty good stock of French Fancy Cassimeres. Call early, and have your *measure taken.* Store immediately opposite the Boot and Shoe Store of Messrs. Knox & Jackson. Sign. JAMES B. DYER.
April 17, 1855.

PLOWS.—All farmers who study their interest, know the importance of good plowing. To enable them to accomplish this necessary work, I take pleasure in imparting the information that I have recently added to my very large stock of Plows 18 entirely new patterns, for one, two and three horses, all of which I warrant to work to the entire satisfaction of all who will give them a trial, and I further guarantee that the castings will wear twice as long as those in ordinary use. The largest stock of Plows, Castings, Harrows, Cultivators, Devils, Shufflers, &c., on hand to be found in any one house in the United States.

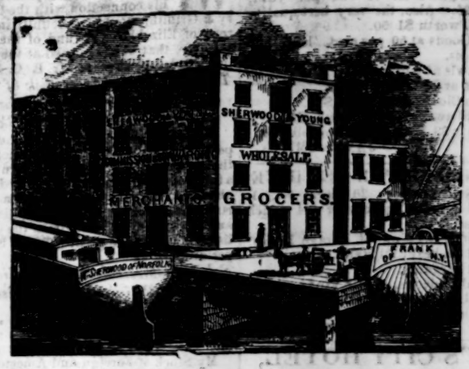
PLOWS
PLOWS.
PLOWS.
PLOWS
PLOWS.

Order remitting the needful, or satisfactory city acceptance, will meet with prompt attention.
fe 10 S. MARCH. Norfolk, Va.

LUMBER ON HAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS AGENT FOR BENJ. Spruill's Mill, and will furnish or contract for any quantity of Pitch Pine Scantling or Plank. And will from this time keep on the wharf some 50 to 100 M feet assorted lumber at prices from 10,50 to 13,50, cash.
WM. SHANNON.
Feb. 24, 1857.

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS



AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 14 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED—HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same TESTIMONY.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

CAPON BRIDGE,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed as though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procurred HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture; the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,

We do hereby certify that I am personally quainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely commend the above statement to be correct.
E. P. COOPER, Postmaster.
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.
☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

Mr. J. E. Bousn.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours,
VERNON ESKRIDGE.
Chaplain U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.

Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AND EYES.

Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., London county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system; loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs B. Bagwell of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy, she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years: could not sleep; dreadful ulcers formed on his ribs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon. W. P. Thommasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eye lids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected.—He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistula, Piles Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility, with all diseases arising from impure blood and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT
CORN AND COB MILL,
PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use; not only well adapted for grinding Cob Meal for Stock, but Grits for the table, and especially Bread Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry in the fall.

In setting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work is wanted, only requiring to be fastened to a floor or platform. Easily adjusted and used by anybody, even by a child.

The LITTLE GIANT has received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner; as well as the most ready commendations from the thousands witnessing its performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 10 bushels of feed per hour with one horse and offered at the low price of $44, all complete, ready for attaching the team,—No. 4 at $66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, Va.
BORUM & McCLEAN,
Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water St
nov 14.

SUNDRIES.

100 KEGS Cut Nails
50 kegs Boat and Ship Spikes, from 3 to 10 inches long
20 kegs Horses Shoes
5 bags Horse Shoe Nails
Carriage Springs and Axles
Cart and Wagon Axles
Grind Stones and Fixtures
Cart and Wagon Boxes, and Through Boxes, all sizes
Straw Cutters, corn Shellers
Hominy Mills, Fanning Mills
Horse Powers, Wheat threshers
Lime and Guano Spreaders
Carts, Wagons, Trucks; Wheel Barows
Corn Planters, Seed Drills
Clover Seed Sowers, Spades, Shovels
Manure Forks, Grubbing Hoes, Rakes, weeding Hoes, Axes, Plows, Screws
Plow Castings, Files, Horse Rasps
Borax, Washers, Nuts, Plow Skeletons
Cauldrons, Hog Troughs
Garden and Field Rollers
Garden Engines, and all other Farming Tools
fe 17 S. MARCH.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS

ESTABLISHMENT IN E. CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Elizabeth City, and surrounding country, that they are prepared to manufacture Saddles, Harness, Mattresses and Sofas. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of ready-made coarse and fine Harness.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Sofas and Mattresses, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Shop at the Stables of Mr. Charles Brothers.
MARTIN BURKE & BRO.
April 5, 1857—1y.

FALL HARDWARE TRADE 1857.
DIRECT IMPORTATION.
ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS,
HEAD OF THE SQUARE,
SIGN OF THE SAWS,
NORFOLK, VA.

ARE receiving their Foreign and Domestic Hardware suited to the wholesale trade, which they offer at reduced prices, and upon as accommodating terms as any other establishment in the United States, such as

Ducking Guns, Sporting Guns, Boy's Double and Single Guns.
Log, Trace, Back Band, and Breas. Chains.
Stewart, Mann's, Collins' and A. R. & C. superior long bit Axes.
C. S. Grub Hoes, Ames and other makes Shovel and Spades.
Rodgers & Wostenholm's Scutling, Vices, Bellows, Anvils.

With a large collection of HOUSE KEEPING articles.

Merchants and consumers are respectfully requested to call and examine
At the Hardware store,
Head of the Square,
Sign of the Saws.
sep 29 Norfolk, Va.

IRON, STEEL, AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his Depot, No. 13, Water Street,

100 tons American, English and Swedes Iron from ¾ to 12 inches wide and from ¼ to 4 inches round and square.
10 tons Oval half Oval and half round.
5 do Hoops, Screws and Bands.
5 do American and Eng. Blister, German, Spring.
Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Stocks and Dies, hand